



Field Water Analysis Form

Pool Owner: _____ Pool Volume: _____

Date: _____ City: _____ State: _____

Alkalinity Reading: _____ (Desired Range 125-150 PPM) Amount Needed: _____

Total alkalinity is the ability of the pool water to resist changes in pH. Typically alkalinity is adjusted 3 to 4 times per year, once upon opening the pool, during the swim season if needed, and before closing the pool. Maintaining the correct amount of alkalinity reduces chlorine consumption (through pH stabilization) and keeps the water from irritating eyes etc.

Calcium Reading: _____ (Desired Range is 200-400 PPM) Amount Needed: _____

Calcium Hardness is the reading that determines if the water in the pool is going to dissolve and destroy pool equipment and structure. Low calcium readings will cause corrosion of the steel pool walls (right through the liner) or will draw calcium from the pool finish on gunite applications. Typically calcium is balanced 2 times per year, once upon opening and again before closing. Maintaining the correct amount of calcium will keep pool water perfectly balanced and prevent irreversible long-term damage to the pool structure.

Stabilizer Reading: _____ (Desired Range is 40-60 PPM) Amount Needed: _____

Stabilizer is a water additive that reduces the effect the sun has on chlorine. Without the proper amount of stabilizer, a pool will use two to three times as much chlorine and will have a hard time testing for an accurate reading. Stabilizer is adjusted once per season at the time of opening. Using high quality chlorine for daily sanitation will replenish the level constantly.

pH Reading: _____ (Desired pH is 7.4 - 7.6) pH Up Needed: _____ pH Down Needed: _____

pH is the measure of acid or base in pool water. pH is the single most important factor in pool care since it controls how the water looks, feels, and responds to chemical treatments. pH of the human blood is 7.5 and we try to maintain the water close to this mark so the water feels comfortable for swimmers, especially children. pH should be tested twice per week and adjusted as needed. Using pool chemicals, swimming in the pool, animals, rain, weather, and a host of other influences will cause pH to fluctuate over the course of the season. Maintaining the pH is critical to maintaining good water and protecting your investment.

Chlorine Reading: _____ (Desired chlorine level is 1-3 PPM)

Metal Readings: Iron _____ Copper _____ Manganese _____ (Desired metals is 0PPM)

Metals are undesirable in swimming pool water. Metals can cause staining of the pool and have been known to discolor hair of swimmers by sticking to hair follicles during use. Common sources of metals are fill water either from a well or city water supply, un-pure pool chemicals, and water contact with metal equipment. Water is tested for metals at the time of opening and anytime a problem is suspected.

Notes: _____

Weekly Maintenance

Maintain Chlorine Level:

Use ____ Tablets Every 5 Days or as Needed. Once Tablets have completely dissolved, add more.

Shock the Pool:

Every Sunday Night add ____ Bags of Pool Shock to the pool. Keep the pool running overnight and remove solar covers and other floats and toys from the pool before shocking.

Prevent Algae:

Every Monday Morning add ____ oz of Poly 60 Algaecide to the pool. The pool may be used 15 minutes after addition of the product.

Test and Adjust:

Twice per week test the pool water for the pH reading using the AquaChek Yellow Test strips. Adjust up or down as needed. See the product label for adjustment amounts.

Estimated Season Supply: (Number of Weeks _____)

_____ Lbs of 3" Chlorine Tablets

_____ Bags of Shock

_____ Quarts of Poly 60 Algaecide

_____ Lbs pH Increaser _____ Lbs pH Decreaser

Notes:

Dosage Amounts Calculated using the Pool Chem3 i-Phone Application from National Swimming Pool Foundation. Test results derived from the Pro 11 Professional Field Testing water station. Always read all chemical packages completely and follow addition instructions carefully. **Never mix different chemicals or chemical brands! Store Pool Chemicals in a cool dry place away from the pool equipment and out of reach of children.** For more information about pool water safety and chemical maintenance visit www.NSPF.org